

lect tribute. The Russians declared that diplomatically the Japanese made their colossal blunder when they agreed to consider the conditions scintillating. The Japanese correspondents, though they said little, plainly showed their dissatisfaction with the terms during the afternoon. They stood aloof, silent in the midst of the general jubilation, for as the afternoon advanced the air was filled with the sounds of rejoicing. Bells were ringing in Portsmouth and New Castle and the fleet in the harbor was adding to the din with their sirens and bells. One of the Japanese, however, gave the true note when he remarked:

"Tell me that the Mikado has approved it and I shall be satisfied." In that sentence was compressed the Spartan heroism of the Japanese nation, and later, when Mr. Sato issued the official explanation of the reasons that moved the Japanese plenipotentiaries and it showed that the Emperor had approved, there was a perceptible change in the feelings of the Japanese. Considerable disappointment, however, continued to be manifested. Baron Komura, following the rule he has set himself, declined to make any statement, and Mr. Takahira would only say when asked by the Associated Press to make a statement:

"For the sake of humanity and civilization, and, as we believe, in the interest of both countries and the world, we have made peace."

STATEMENT BY JAPANESE.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Sato on behalf of the Japanese plenipotentiaries:

"The questions of the final disposition of the island of Sakhalin and the reimbursement to Japan of her war expenses have from the first been issues on which absolute divergence of views existed. The difference of opinion upon these points—not one but both—have frequently threatened the existence of the conference. But his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, has, in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorized his plenipotentiaries to waive the question of reimbursement of war expenses and has consented to a division of Sakhalin upon terms which are mutually acceptable, thus making it possible to bring the important work of the conference to successful issue."

NO SECRET CLAUSES IN TREATY.

The work of drafting the treaty will probably be completed by the end of this week. It is explained that it will not be a difficult task, as the treaty, except for phraseology, is included in the minutes of the meeting. Mr. De Martens has asked Mr. Dennison to do the work in his room.

The Associated Press is authorized late to-night to declare that there are not and will not be any secret clauses in the treaty.

MEN SHOUTED. WOMEN WEPT. WHEN GREAT NEWS WAS KNOWN

(By Associated Press.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 29.—A scene of the greatest excitement followed the receipt of the news in the lobby of the Hotel Wentworth. The official bulletin was telephoned from the conference room at the navy yard by Mr. Sato and like an electric thrill, flooded through the room. There were screams of joy. Men threw their hats aloft, women actually wept. Then there was a rush for the telephone offices, and in an instant the news was speeding to the remotest corners of the earth.

Mr. Witte, accompanied by Baron De Rosen, came to the hotel for luncheon. There was a wonderful demonstration upon their arrival. A great crowd had collected under the portico where the annex, where the Russians are quartered, and when their automobile drove up, the air was torn with frantic cheers.

Hats were thrown aloft. Mr. Witte, as he stepped out of the motor car, seemed quite overcome. Too full for utterance, he could only grasp and shake the hands that were extended to him. Baron Rosen also was equally moved and received the congratulations of the crowd in silence. For about five minutes the two plenipotentiaries were kept upon the porch, and listened to the incoherent praises of the hotel guests.

"Do you pay indemnity?" was the universal interrogation.

"Pas un sou. (Not a cent), was M. Witte's response.

Forcing his way to the door, Mr. Witte encountered the members of the Russian mission, who rushed forward to shake his hand. Briefly in Russian he gave them the joyful tidings. Then, as he started up the stairs, the newspaper correspondents clamored for information.

"What have you done? How is it settled?" they cried.

"We pay not a kopeck of indemnity," he replied, as he turned at the landing half way up the stairs. "We get half of Sakhalin. That is the agreement in a nutshell."

What Witte Said.

The Associated Press correspondent accompanied M. Witte to his room. The envoy had been quite overcome by the great ovation he had received, and the intense strain he had been under. He threw himself into his armchair and after a few minutes to "pull himself together," he began to speak, slowly and deliberately, almost as if he were talking to himself:

"It was almost incredible," he said, "I do not believe any other man in the place would have dared to hope for the possibility of peace on the conditions to which we have just agreed. From all sides, from President Roosevelt down to my own friends in Russia, I received, up to the last moment, even this morning, urgent representations that something should be paid to Japan."

For this point M. Witte, who was still laboring under excitement, almost lost control of himself. He paused a moment. Then he went on:

"The Japanese wanted to take our interned ships, and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted to have naval power in the East, and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted war indemnity or reimbursement of the cost of the war; they demanded it, and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted the Chinese Eastern Railway south of Harbin, but gave nothing for it, and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted the railroad in the possession of their troops south of Chantui."

The Japanese wanted the island of Sakhalin, and I refused it, agreeing, however, at the last moment to cede the southern half and then only because I was commanded by my sovereign to yield and obeyed. Not only do we not pay so much as a kopeck, but we obtain half of Sakhalin, now in their possession. At this morning's meeting, I presented my written proposition, which was the Russian ultimatum. It was accepted by the Japanese. I was amazed. Until I was in the conference room I did not think what would happen. I could not anticipate such a great and happy issue. It was a psychological crisis. I had made up my mind not to strike out a letter of the ultimatum I submitted. So far as I was concerned it was ended. But I could not tell how it would work on the Japanese mind. It was a complete victory for us."

Vanderlip's Visit.

M. Witte, continuing his conversation, said that he would like to explain the visit of Mr. Vanderlip last night in order to prevent false statements and misrepresentations regarding it.

"Mr. Vanderlip," he said, "came to see me, not only to speak of the situation in general, but also of money matters and of the possibility of Russia's floating a loan in the United States. I told him that things, if Russia must continue the war, there is at the command of the treasury a reserve fund of one billion roubles in gold, which I accumulated when I was a minister of finance. That fund is to protect paper issues, but could be used, and we would not be obliged to borrow at unacceptable rates. If I make peace, I told him, from everywhere in America, France, in Germany and in England would come a flood of offers of money. Therefore, if peace comes, it would be come only a question of whether Mr. Vanderlip's offers were preferable to others."

Receives Newspaper Men.

M. Witte to-night received the newspaper correspondents. His reception was simply a continuation of the ovation he had been receiving all day. He made an address in which he thanked the cor-

Opening Dunlap Mats For Fall 1905.

We put on sale to-day the new "Dunlap" styles in Derbys, Suits, Silks, Tuxedos and Operas.

If you wear a "Dunlap" you know you have the best.

Glad to show you.

O.H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

Sato, went immediately to their rooms. "I'll be back in a moment," said Mr. Sato, as the elevator took him to the second floor, where he deposited in Baron Komura's room the precious records of the day's proceedings. When Mr. Sato entered the lobby, a few minutes later, with the official announcement, even the summer girls crowded in and pushed and fought to get on the inner circle. Mr. Sato fairly fought his way to the rear veranda, and ascending the bandstand, read the Japanese statement in the same monotone in which all his previous announcements have been made. Near him, in a group, stood the still incredulous Japanese correspondents. They waited for the last word to be read. It confirmed M. Witte's announcement, that Japan received nothing for the

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE LOSSES IN LAND BATTLES DURING WAR

(Computed by General Tasker S. Bliss, of the United States General Staff.)

	Japanese.	
of Forces Engaged.	Casualties.	P. C. of losses.
20,000	280	1.4
45,000	1,211	2.58
60,000	15,000	25
18,000	720	4
18,000	522	2.9
60,000	1,680	2.8
45,000	900	2
175,000	11,023	6.49
175,000	19,150	5.8
50,000	7,000	14
100,000	45,155	42.6
500,000	60,000	12
.....	152,652

guage might the value of the services you have rendered to the cause of peace and humanity in presenting to the world the various stages of evolution through which the peace negotiations passed before they attained the wished for result."

GREAT OVATION FOR JAPANESE

Cheering Crowds Greet Envoys Returning From Conference.

All Bow to Emperor.

(By Associated Press.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 29.—The great Japanese demonstration did not begin until after 5 o'clock in the evening as the Japanese plenipotentiaries and their official secretaries remained at the navy yard during the afternoon. When it came, it was even more remarkable than that for the Russians, for all present appreciated what sacrifices the heroic little nation had made for peace.

The crowd which awaited them as they dashed up in an automobile was even larger than that which greeted M. Witte. The cheering came in volleys. Again and again the crowd hurrahed and waved their hats. As the car came under the portico where the plenipotentiaries were waiting, they passed through the line of cheering people to the elevator. Baron Komura and Mr. Todoroki looked straight ahead and seemed almost embarrassed by the ovation. Even the ringing cheers from all sides did not move them.

Neither plenipotentiary stopped to shake hands, but, accompanied by Mr. Sato, went immediately to their rooms.

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Official Biplines.

The official bulletin of the morning session of this conference follows:

"At the session of August 24th, the conference arrived at complete accord on all the questions and it has been decided to proceed to the elaboration of a treaty."

The official account of this afternoon's meeting was given by Mr. Sato on his arrival at the hotel. It is as follows:

"In the afternoon session of August 29th, the conference has discussed the details of the treaty of peace. It has been decided to entrust the drafting of the clauses to privy councillors de Martens and Mr. Dennison, legal adviser of the foreign office of Japan, with instructions to finish the work as soon as possible."

Portsmouth and Surrounding Towns Celebrate Success of Peace Conference.

(By Associated Press.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 29.—The city of Portsmouth, which is destined to become world-famous as the place where peace was concluded, received the news that peace was assured with a burst of enthusiasm. Third Assistant Secretary of State Palmer made the announcement officially to Mayor Marvin during the afternoon, and the Mayor at once set about an impromptu celebration. He ordered every bell in the town to ring for half an hour, and suggested that the steam whistles join in the jubilation.

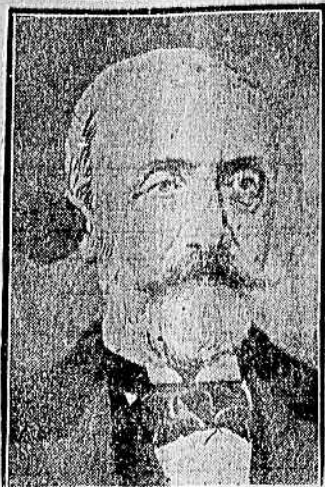
The big curfew bell on Market Square pealed forth the first note for the "peace of Portsmouth" at 4 o'clock. The refrain was taken up from every belfry, and as the bells changed, the shriek of the steam whistles in the harbor swelled the volume of sound.

New Castle, a few miles away, awoke

STORY OF THE WAR AT A GLANCE

War began—February 4, 1904.
Duration—527 days.
Cost to Russia (estimated)—\$1,875,000,000.
Cost to Japan (estimated)—\$1,600,000,000.
Russian forces in the field—840,000.
Japanese forces in the field—700,000.
Russian warships lost or captured—seventy-three.
Japanese warships lost—twelve.
Value of Russian ships lost—\$180,000,000.
Value of Japanese ships lost—\$15,000,000.

SERGUIS DE WITTE.
President of Imperial Council of Ministers and Senior Russian Peace Plenipotentiary.



BARON ROSEN,
Russian ambassador to the United States
and envoy of the peace conference.

PRESIDENT HEARS NEWS OF AGREEMENT

Greatly Pleased Over Announcement—Gets Many Congratulatory Messages.

(By Associated Press.)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., August 29.—President Roosevelt, shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon, received the announcement that the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth had reached an agreement and would proceed at once to conclude the terms of a treaty of peace. The news came to him from the Associated Press in the form of a bulletin.

Official confirmation of the historic tidings reached the President at 2:20 o'clock in a cipher dispatch from Portsmouth. By authority, and at the request of Baron Komura, the chief envoy of Japan, the dispatch stated:

"The plenipotentiaries of Japan have withdrawn their claim for reimbursement of war expenses, and an agreement has been reached as to the partition of the island of Sakhalin. All main points have been definitely settled. The plenipotentiaries will now proceed with discussion of details."

Triumph for Humanity.

While the President did not seek to conceal his profound gratification that the conference has reached an agreement, he said he felt obliged, in the circumstances, to refrain from any formal expression regarding the work accomplished until he should have been informed fully as to the details. It can be said, however, that he feels that the successful issue of the conference is a great triumph for humanity and civilization. Such public expressions as he may make regarding the work of the conference will be announced after he shall have had opportunity carefully to consider it.

At the conclusion of their labors in the conference, the plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be received by President Roosevelt, either at Sagamore Hill or at the White House.

Throughout the late afternoon and evening messages of congratulation by the score poured in upon the President from people both in America and Europe. "The great part he has played in bringing about the success of the conference and in promoting the interests of civilization is recognized throughout the world, as is indicated by the cordiality and wide range covered by the congratulatory dispatches. None of these messages was made public."

JAPAN SATISFIED. KANEKO DECLARES

Question of Indemnity of Minor Importance—Has Established Place Among Nations.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, August 29.—That Japan has achieved all she fought for and that the question of indemnity was of minor importance, compared to the establishment of her position among the nations and other advantages gained, was the opinion of Baron Kaneko, the Japanese Empire's financial agent in this country, expressed to-night.

"Naturally," said Baron Kaneko, "I am quite pleased. Japan has achieved much. True, we received no indemnity, but compared with what we have gained, the matter becomes of secondary importance. The peace of the world is dear to Japan. She has achieved so much that I was not surprised that our envoys waived the mere question of money, when it stood between peace and war."

BELLS PEAL TO HERALD GLAD NEWS

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SERGUIS DE WITTE.
President of Imperial Council of Ministers and Senior Russian Peace Plenipotentiary.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Map showing island of Sakhalin and its relation to Japan and the Russian Siberian Empire. The flags represent the location of the Russian and Japanese Forces at the close of the war.

JAPANESE PEOPLE HOPED FOR RUPTURE

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, August 29.—There was a further depression in the stock market today owing to conflicting rumors regarding the decision of the council held by the cabinet ministers and elder statesmen yesterday under the presidency of the Emperor. The uncertainty is keeping the public in a state of irritating suspense, the majority of the people hoping for and expecting a rupture. The rallying cry is: "Don't let our enemies on land and sea end in defeat by diplomacy."

THINK RUSSIA WILL MAKE COMPENSATION

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, August 29.—Well informed banking interests are of opinion that the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will soon be followed by a Russian loan and with another later by the cabinet ministers and elder statesmen. The extent of these loans will depend largely upon the provisions of the agreement between the two countries. Bankers believe that Russia will make liberal compensation to Japan, although this may be provided for in a separate understanding. It is known that Russia has made all preparations for placing part of a loan here, and it is well understood that Japan contemplates raising more money to pay internal obligations.

CARDINAL PRAISES PRESIDENT HIGHLY

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., August 29.—Asked for an expression relative to the conclu-



KOGORO TAKAHIRA,
Japanese minister to the United States
and envoy at the peace conference.

sion of peace between Japan and Russia. Cardinal Gibbons said:

"I am delighted with the happy result of the conference at Portsmouth, the full credit of which belongs to our President, Mr. Roosevelt, who may now be justly styled the 'peace-maker of nations.' By his splendid success in achieving this peace, our President has advanced the prestige



Map showing island of Sakhalin and its relation to Japan and the Russian Siberian Empire. The flags represent the location of the Russian and Japanese Forces at the close of the war.

WEST ENDS WIN.

Police of Second District Outshoot Old Market Peacemakers.

Sergeant Holderoff and Private Toler, the former from the Second District, and the latter from the First District, carried off the individual honors at the police target practice yesterday afternoon, each making a score of twenty points. Detective McMahon led the battalion from headquarters, with a score of twelve points.

The Second District had more men, and they made a better average also than the men from downtown. Two hundred was the total score made by the officers who watch over the city from Seventh Street west, while the men who keep the city quiet from Seventh Street east, piled up 111 points.

Another practice will be given this afternoon, when it is expected that some fancy scores will be made. Many of the best shots are to appear to-day on the other relief.

The following is the list of scores made by the different officers:

Second District.

Captain Hulce, 17; Sergeant Barfoot, 10; Sergeant Holderoff, 20; Sergeant Tyler, 16; Privates Shoemaker, 10; Krause, 12; McMullen, 2; Huicher, 11; Gorman, 7; Dugan, 2; Matthews, 9; Walker, 13; Yabrough, 11; Tate, 17; Amos, 2; Sheppard, 12; Farley, 10; Newman, 13; Krengel, 19; Lange, 6. Total, 200.

First District.

Sergeant, 12; Privates Zimmer, 2; Polke, 5; Kegan, 4; Hughes, 6; Hackett, 6; Gaby, 18; Wright, 8; Bradley, 17; Kuhn, 4; Goodman, 6; Matt, 7; Oseltie, 6; Toler, 20; Vest, 2.

Headquarters.

Captain Tomlinson, 4; Sergeant McMahon, 12; Oley, 6; Chief Werner, 6; Talley, 3.

Read To-Day.

Now is the time to make your selection of a fine piano. The toning season is near at hand, and it is well to have all in readiness. We are receiving daily our full stock of the very latest new designs of pretty cases, but the old, reliable, familiar names of the best factories will always be found displayed here.

Steinway, Kimball, Weber, Standard, Hardman, Haines.

These are household names, and they stand for all that is best in the piano line. Our large stock is for your inspection.

Some people think they have heard talking machines, and don't care to hear them again, but these people have never heard

The Great Victor,

the only perfect machine, and they are the very ones we are after. We will convince them that it is a never-ending joy to have one in the house.

Prices from \$15 Upwards
All the latest records.

Walter D. Moses & Co.
103 East Broad Street,
Richmond, Va.

Oldest Music House in Virginia.

BARON KOMURA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senior Peace Plenipotentiary.

AT ODDS OVER COTTON CASE

Colonel Peters Refuses to Be Removed and Demands Apology From Jordan.

(By Associated Press.)

DALLAS, TEXAS, August 29.—Colonel E. S. Peters, vice-president of the Southern Cotton Association, has just returned to Texas from an extended sojourn in the East. He found a letter from President Jordan, of the association, dated August 14th, which contains what Colonel Peters says is the first formal notice that he had been "suspended." In his answer to Mr. Jordan he says:

"As I would not on receipt of your telegram, I will not resign the (hon of vice-president, and you have no authority to suspend."

The letter contains also a specific denial of the charge made by President Jordan that Colonel Peters used his influence against the Southern Cotton Association in its effort to press the investigation of the cotton leak. He declares he was sent for by District Attorney Beach, to whom he gave information and promised to assist him in every way in his power. Colonel Peters says:

"Now the whole trouble comes from my not approving your action in asking the resignation of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, which you asked on your volition. I suggest that you apologize for your action in this matter, in as public a way as you gave it out."

LOST HIM VOTES.

Political Forecast Was Damaging to Him, Says Judge Mann.

Judge William Hodges Mann, of Notoway, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in the recent primary election, arrived in the city last night and is at the Richmond. Judge Mann was as affable, courteous and as calm as usual, and claimed no resentment over his disappointments over his defeat for the nomination. He is, however, interested in the yet undetermined question whether he or Mr. Willard ran second to Mr. Swanson.

"Judge, will you be a candidate four years hence?" asked the reporter.

"That's too far off to talk about yet," replied the Judge.

Judge Mann expressed the opinion that the newspaper forecast, issued just before the election, had lost him considerable votes, though not enough to affect the result. He is inclined to the belief that the strongest opponents of his candidacy settled upon Mr. Swanson as the leading candidate against him, just before the election, and that this account in some measure for the disparity between his vote and Mr. Swanson's.

Judge Mann thinks that the guide hallo, gotten out just before the election, had a tendency to detract from his vote in certain sections, but he admits that this was entirely legitimate as a campaign move.

The Judge stated that his visit to Richmond had no political significance whatever. He will remain in the State of Virginia and will, during the next session, stand up for the Mann bill against any effort to amend or repeal it.

THE OLDEST WOMAN.

Betsy Ware, of Spotsylvania, Has Seen Six Generations.

Betsy Ware, a colored woman, living in Spotsylvania county, not far from Fredericksburg, is said to be about 120 years old. Like many a society belle, her age is uncertain, but it is reported on good authority that she nursed in arms a gentleman who died recently at the advanced age of 9 years. Her form is somewhat greatly creased, each crease being a witness to a life of service. She is unimpaired. Her mental faculties are unimpaired. Not long ago she drove twenty miles to attend an auction sale.

The tent work at Twentieth and Grace streets is being raised this week by Mr. McDonald, secretary of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. It is treating the tent-goers to some fine presiding music. A great throng was out Monday night to hear the Trio quartette, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thomas will continue the meetings for several months.

Canadians Win.

(By Associated Press.)

TORONTO, August 29.—For the first time in eight years the Canadians won an international cricket match by defeating the United States by one inning and 29 runs.

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